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EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

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No communication will be inserted, nalessaccompanied by the real name of the author.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1858.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was still falling last evening, with seven feet three inches water in the canal, by the mark, but the rains of the last two days will unquestions bly cause a speedy rise.

We learn by the steamer Southerner that the Steamer J. H. Lncas lost her starboard wheel, and was coming up the Mississippi on one wheel. For New Grleans .- The splendid steamer Empress,

Capt. G. W. Norton, aerived about noon yesterdry; and to her attentive clerks, Capt. Reeder, and Mr. Barrett Mullikin, we are indebted for New Orleans papers to the evening of the 13th, and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The E. will return to New Orleans to-morrow morning.

The huge steamer Peter Tellon, Capt. Box, Mr. Ethell clerk, will start for New Orleans this evening. We can recommend both the boat and her officers as worthy of patronage.

The fine steamer Antelope, Capt. Beeler, Mr. Sage clerk, was unavoidably detained, but will leave positively at 10 o'clock this morning. The A. has fine accommodations and everything to render a trip on her comfortable and pleasant.

The Uncle Sam passed Memphis on Sunday, will arrive to-morrow, and leave for New Orleans on Thursday.

The Diana and Baltic left New Orleans on Friday and Saturday and the Woodford and Fairchild arrived there.

The Southerner .- No boat stands in higher estimation than the Southerner since Capt. Triplett assumed command of her and Mr. Archer took charge of the office. The S. is the regular packet for Memphis this evening. Her accommodations are superb and her table is not excelled by any boat on the river. We thank Messrs. Archer and McMichael for the usual favors.

The Statesman, Capt. Gorsuch, will leave for St. Louis to-day. Mr. Nat. Plummer, who is favorahly known to all our citizens, is the clerk.

The Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet to-day. We thank Mr. Vinyard for a copy of the manifest. The Superior is the mail-boat for Cincinnati to-

day and the Sciota will leave for Wheeling. Mr. Triplett, of the Diamond, has our thanks for a copy of the manifest. The D. leaves for Evansville to-morrow morning.

Recently a prisoner was sent to the Nashville penitentiary from East Tennessee, for counterfeiting. He give his name as Henry Ford. It was afterwards ascertained that his true name was Thomas Wayne, and that about eight or ten years ago he enticed a man into the woods near Clarksville, Tenn., where he cut his throat, robbed him, and beat him with a pistol until he supposed him dead. The poor victim, however, revived, and managed to reach the bank of the river, where he was seen by persons on a steamboat passing, taken on board, and lived long enough at least to tell the particulars of the deed. Wayne was arrested, and after an examination held to bail in ten or twenty thouseud dollars. His mother, an estimable lady, became security for his appearance, and he fled. Mrs. W. was pecuniarily ruined by the payment of the bond-money. Wayne is in the penitentiary for three years. After his time exprires, he will be held to bail for the crime of which we have spoken.

ANOTHER CHICAGO OFFICIAL INDICTED FOR CRIME.-The Chicago Times gives a long account of the arrest of E. S. Hanson, nephew of Mayor Wentworth and lieutenant of police, on a charge of larceny. Hanson had stolen from a liquor and cigar store baskets of champagne and boxes of cigars, which were traced to houses of an unquestionable character. Three indictments have been found against him. He is the eleventh officer of the present city government of Chicago who has been ar rested or convicted of some grave crime.

We learn from Mr. Triplett, clerk of the Diamond, that a man by the name of William Crigler, a resident of Daviess county, leaped from the wharf boat at Owensboro on Sunday, in a fit of delerium tremens, and was drowned.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Emilie Brady, stealing Mr. Cornwall's horse and buggy. Penitentiary one year. Elizabeth Hurst was indicted with Brady, but she made her escape from the pesthouse.

John Simpson, stealing a coat from Louis Lamester. Penitentiary one year.

The indictments against the persons charged with being concerned in the mob which hung the negroes

On Saturday last, Joseph Mulcaby, for killing his wife on Walnut street, in this city, was convicted for Patrick Scully, for stealing feathers, was acquit-

The following cases are set for to-day: James Mc-Mullen, killing George Keller; John Sweeney, murder of Caspar Fenn; Alex. Campbell, Thos. Thomp-

son, and John Chambers. The following cases were continued until next: Henry Oliver, alias Baldorff, Reuben (slave of Mr. Hahn), H. Beardsley, alias Johnson, John Wallace, and John McDermot.

FIRES .- A destructive fire occurred at Nashville on Friday. It destroyed the drug store of J. J. Beech, the saddlery store of J. Morrow, and the tin ware store of W. P. Maxey & Co., and damaged the stores of Irby, Morgan, & Co. and Berry & Demoville. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, which is divided as follows: J. J. Beech \$10,000, no insur ance; J. Morrow \$15,000, fully insured; Maxey & Co. \$10,000, insurance \$6,000; Irby, Morgan, & Co. and Berry & Demoville \$10,000. Building occupied by Beech \$5,000.

On the same morning the residence of Mr. Can trell. Teller of the Planters' Bank, in the vicinity of Nashville, and the banking house of the branch Bank of Tennessee at Shelbyville were destroyed by fire on the same morning.

The residence of Bishop Otey, in the vicinity of Memphis, was destroyed by fire on Thursday.

PROF. HOLYOKE.—Owing to the inclemency of last night, and the comparatively slight attendance, Prof. Holyoke, at the suggestion of a portion of his audience, and with the consent of all, postponed his lecture to next Thursday night. Anxious, however, to testify his sense of the high compliment paid him by those who had braved the night to hear him, the Professor, beside directing the tickets to be returned at the door, repaid his friends a thousand-fold with two most impressive and admirable readings. We earnestly bespeak for him an overflowing house next Thursday night.

FROM KANSAS .- The St. Louis Republican of Sunday furnishes the following intelligence:

The cars in from Jefferson City last evening brought a party of twelve persons, all from the Territory, or from towns along the frontier. Among them is Judge Elmore, of the Territorial Court, who is on his way to Washington.

The Territory, politically, was in a state of perfect quiet, though Lane and a few of his immediate followers of course continued their accustomed blustering. The Irdians of the Shawnee Reserve had been subjected to renewed appropriate from the trespass. subjected to renewed annoyances from the trespas-es of squatters on their lands. On Saturday last in imposition of this kind led to a riot near Frankin, which was attended with fatal results to one, if not two of the participants. A man named Shuler, accompanied by his son-in-law, went to the claim of a Shawnee near that village to cut timber, and while proceeding to do so were met by its Indian proprietor. The latter finding his efforts to expel them inefficated arrapped with Shuler, and in the course of a tual, grappled with Shuler, and in the course of a severe personal conflict, stabbed him two or three times. Shuler released himself and fired at his antagnist with a shot gun, wounding him slightly in the back. The son-in-law came to his assistance, and dispatched the Indian by shots from a revolver. Before the termination of the affray a number of persons, whites and Indians, arrived at the spot, most of whom banded together against the squatters, drove them from the neighborhood, and hurred five drove them from the neighborhood, and burned five or six cabins situated in that immediate vicinity. They also arrested three of the party who were most active in the disturbance, and sent them in custody of a guard of citizens to Lawrence for legal prosecu-

To prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties, Major Arnold, agent for the Shawnees, had gone to lay the matter before Gov. Denver. Our informant thinks the Governor will take measures at once to protect the Indians in their rights by directing a civil posse or a company of United States troops to enforce the removal of the depredators.

The Leavenworth City Ledger, of the 18th, says that it is settled that Kansas will be a free State.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24. Gen. Scott will leave for California on the 5th of February, not to lead the army, nor organize a new movement immediately, but to be prepared for em-bodying the militia of California for action in case the President should declare Utah in a state of re-

the President should declare Utah in a state of rebellion, as is now contemplated.

It is thought that this movement, and especially Gen. Scott's presence, will deter the Mormons, and be favorable to a pacification.

The whole military force now in Kansas will move forward to Utah as early in the spring as possible, led by the advance detachment from Fort Laramie. It is thought here that they will be able to reach Salt Lake by the middle of June, in defiance of all obstacles.

Mr. Hughes, late editor of the Richmoud Examin er, is to assume the editorial conduct of the Wssh-

ington Union immediately.

Advices just received by this Government from
Mexico represent the condition of that country as terrible, and formal overtures have been made to our Government for the sale of more Mexican terri-tory. The price proposed is, however, considered ex-travagant, and will probably prevent any action on

the subject at present.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, had been

Mr. daylogs for some sick, which accounts for lack of advices for some time back. It is said that England will insist on an adher-ence to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if compelled to accept the American interpretation. VERITAS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KEN TUCKY-WINTER TERM, 1857. Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Har lan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 25. Bennett vs Stevens, Oldham; affirmed.
Warner vs Turner, Montgomery; affirmed.
Rice vs Bodeker, Kenton; affirmed.
Cooper vs Withers, Kenton; affirmed.
Mercantile Ins. Co. vs Phipps, Kenton; reversed,
Records vs Gatewood, Trimble; reversed.
Campbell T. P. vs Dye, Campbell; reversed.

ORDERS. OBDERS.

Hutchings vs Stillwell, judgment, Jefferson;
Greathouse vs Taylor, judgment, Jefferson;
Adams Express Co. vs Pindell, judgment, Jefferson;
Carter & Jouett vs Dye, judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Beatty vs Howell, judgment, Louisville Chancery; were
arrened.

Fertilizers for Flower Plants.—It has been proved that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially geraniums and the more delicate lilies, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than any other yet discovered. Plants placed in sand on the worst soils, display beauty and vigor when watered with this composition.—Tenn. Farmer and Mechanic.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] der and Confusion in the House-Crowded Ho tels—American Convention—Bill to Increase the Salaries of Public Officers—Speech of Mr. Speaker King—Senator Ripley's Resolutions laid on the table in the House—The New Member from Madis:n, &c. FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.

I do not know whether the miserable weather of yesterday, the absence of a number of members of the Legislature, or the spiritual industings in which a number of persons were engaged, produced such confusion as there was in the House of Representaa number of persons were engaged, procuced such confusion as there was in the House of Representatives this morning; but whatever may have been the cause the effect was decidedly annoying to the clerks, provocative of anathemas by reporters, restlessness upon the part of some members, and a general disturbance in the lobbies. Indeed, since the convening of the Legislature, I have never witnessed as much disorder and irregularity in the order of business as we were annoyed with this morning. It surely could not have been on account of the absence of Dr. White, the regular Speaker, and the occupancy of the Chair by Mr. Machen, for the latter gentleman is acknowledged to be one of the ablest men and best parliamentarians on the Democratic side of the House.

We have a number of fashionables here crowding our hotels and waiting on the Grand Fancy Ball of Wednesday evening, and a number of interested politicians awaiting the action of the American Convention to be held in this city on the 27th inst. The Americans here are alive to the importance of nominating the strongest man, and the man who will conduct the canvass most vigorously. They are determined that the nominee of the recent Democratic Convention shall never Revill in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals if ener, y, industry,

Convention shall never Revill in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals if energy, industry, and talent can prevent it. They are determined to show that Americanism is not dead and that Kentucky is not "sold to the Datch."

The principal discussion which occupied the Senate to-day was upon the act to increase the salaries of public officers. The bill as amended proposed to give the following officers the several salaries set opposite their naves:

| Sa | So | Governor | Sa | So | So | Judges of the Court of Appeals | 2,500 | Judges of the Circuit Courts | 2,000 | Auditor of Public Accounts | 2,500 | Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court | 2,000 | Chancellor of First Judicial District... Treasurer of State.....

Quite a number of speeches were made for and against the bill (which was introduced by Mr. Andrews, of Fleming), until finally one of the Democratic members gave the matter a political cast, when Mr. King, the Speaker, by the unanimous content of the Senate, expressed his views in opposition to the measure.

consent of the Senate, expressed his views in opposition to the measure.

He stated that he had been in favor of increasing the salaries of officers and had advocated it at previous sessions of the Legislature, but as the Democratic party had invariably opposed it as a party, until by chance they had obtained the political supergraphs and party in the times of until by chance they had obtained the political supremacy, and now, in the times of a great financial
crisis, they wished to undo all their former acts upon
the subject and put in the pockets of their partizan
friends amounts which they had always withheld, in
better times, from their opponents, he would most
assuredly oppose it. Mr. K. read the journals of
preceding sessions showing the votes of the members
of the Democratic party upon precisely similar propositions. He opposed the bill at great length and
in a manner which added greatly to his already well
established fame as a debatant and a statesman.

in a manner which added greatly to his already well established fame as a debatant and a statesman. The bill was negatived very promotly when the final question came up for passage.

The other matters transpiring in the Senate were of rather of an unimportant character. Bills were passed of the following character: A bill incorporating the Mt. Sterling and Howardsonville Turnpike Road Company; a bill to amend the charter of the North Middleton, Mt. Ida, and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company; a bill for the benefit of Wm. T. Walker's heirs, of Hickman county, and a House bill for the benefit of Samuel Long, of Oldham county. A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky Medical Society, and one or two other bills of similar unimportance were rejected.

In the House to-day we were occupied almost exclusively with the reports of the Chairman of the

In the House to-day we were occupied almost exclusively with the reports of the Chairman of the Committee on County Courts, which were so interminably long and numerous that a spectator would have imagined that the terms of holding the quarterly and county courts in every county in the State had been changed and regulated to suit the especial taste of the denizens thereof, and that every one of the one hundred and four county judges had been given a legislative privilege to do just what they pleased in regard to anything transpiring in their several counties.

Senator Ripley's resolutions on Federal Relations came up in the special orders of the day in the

came up in the special orders of the day in the House, but the Democracy, as was expected of them, feared a discussion and dodged one, very dethem, feared a discussion and dodged one, very decidedly, by a motion to lay on the table and to cut off all debate. Of course the metion prevailed by a strict party vote, and the boasted "States Rights party" have thus recorded their votes against the discussion of some of their (professedly) most cherished principles. The great National Democracy are fast making for themselves a reputation to be scorned and spit upon as freely as John Van Buren scorned and spit upon the Democratic platform not so very long since.

Mr. C. W. White, the new member from Madison county who has just been elected to fill out the un-expired term of the lamented Chenault, appeared to-day, was duly qualified, and took his seat. Judging only from his personal appearance, I should suppose him to be a gentleman of a high order of intellect and a man destined to make a reputation in the anks of that glorious party which is overpowered

but not conquered.

The great length of time consumed in the House to-day upon such unimportant business must account for the exceeding brevity of my letter.

PRESERVING ONIONS IN NEW ENGLAND .- Editor Prairie Farmer: In the Prairie Farmer, of the 3d inst., I notice an inquiry relative to "Keeping Oninst., I notice an inquiry relative to "Keeping Onions." Some three or four years since I visited some of the extensive onion raisers in Danvers, Mass., for the purpose of getting information upon the cultivation of the onion. My first call was upon an elderly gentleman. I feund him in his barn, in the midst of an immense pile of this, to some, delicious bulb. He and his assistants were assorting them; all that were injured by the onion worm were thrown in one pile, as of but little value; all the small ones were put in another place, and called scullions. The scullions are planted out early in the spring, and, after taking a second growth, are fit for spring, and, after taking a second growth, are fit for culinary use in July; they are then called rareripes. All the fairest and best that were of an apple shape By giving attention to the shape of the specimens

reserved for seed the seedlings may be run into any shape desirable. You have only to select for seed the shape you wish to raise, and by persevering for two or three generations, you have the desired shape, whether it be flat, round, or oblong.

Having made all these various selections, all the

rest of the onions were barrelled up and stowed away in a cool, dry cellar, to be kept as carefully as apples, until the arrival of the proper time to send them to market.

I visited another gentleman, and found his onions piled up in one end of a large and very open barn. I asked him if he expected to move them to a warmer place. His reply was that he would sell them, if he could, before the winter set in; but if he did not, they would remain there all winter. I asked not, they would remain there an winter. I asked him particularly with regard to freezing; he said that when his onions froze, he let them remain until the frost left them in the spring. They are then as good for eating as if they had not been frozen; but they are not so good for seed. They are less vigorous in their growth, and the seeds they produce are inferior in quality.

1. C. H. inferior in quality. Lansing, Mich., Dec. 5, 1857.

MEXICO.-By an arrival at New Orleans, later advices have been received from the Rio Grande and Northern Mexico. The following remarks we take from the Picayune:

Resistance in Northern Mexico — Gov. Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has declared for resistance against the recent coup detat at the capital, and issued a proclamation calling his people to arms in support of the constitution of 1857, by it overturned. Matamoras also, and the people of Tamaulinas generally, with Gov. Garza at their head, had refused to accede to the new order of things, and civil war seemed inevitable. In the meantime Gov. Moreno stood faithful, and the Flag of the 13th records th

following:

We learn from a private source that a schoone We learn from a private source that a schooner has arrived at Brazos, Santiago with troops from Tampico, sent by orders of Gen. Moreno. Its commander is said to have sent a dispotch to Colonel Garcia, of Matamoras, telling him to evacuate that port or he would immediately compel him to do so by the armed forces at his command. We cannot say whether this is true or not, but it came from a gentlament who lives in Matematical way he lives in Matematical way was heart of the lives was heart of the lives was heart of th gentleman who lives in Matamoras, and was believed by him to be true.

Troops were being collected at Menterey and else-

Troops were being collected at Menterey and elsewhere, in large numbers, and unless this party or that give way, a bloody civil war in Northern, as well as Central and Southern Mexico, must ensue. Key West.—E. J. McLane, E.q., Justice of the Peace for Brownsville, had been murdered by a Mexican. It appears that the Nexican and his wife were quarreling, when Mr. McLane happened to pass by their jacal, and, entering, interfered, the Mexican turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly.

The enraged and outraged inhabitants of Brownsville assembled, and hung the murderer to a large tree, Mr. McLane is the same gentleman who recently killed a desperado named Robinson, in Brownsville, who attacked him in his office while he was writing a warrant for his arrest. He has lived

rest, either practically or in a mere scientific aspect, than the origin of the nitrogen of plants. This element has long been known as an important constituent of all the active animal structures, and as existing in certain parts and products of the vegetable kingdom. Although it makes up a less amount than either of the other principal ingredients of plants, its relation to the living activity of the organs is such as to render a due supply of it indispensable to growth. While starch, ceilclose, or the substance of woody fibre, gum, sugar, oily matters, and many other of the more bulky proximate ingredients of plants, are destitute of this element, it has been shown to exist in the cell walls and all the other structures which are active in the vital transformation proper to the organism. Indeed, wherever the living force is most active, there the proportion of nitrogen in the tissues is found to be the greatest, as in the pumping extremities of the rootlets, in the organs of the flowers, and in the seeds.

It would seem that this element, so abundant in animal structures, is more intimately related to the phenomena of life than any other of the ingredients of organized matter, and that it has hence the power of giving—even to the plant-tissues containing it—a degree of animal activity. The important part which it plays in the economy of hving nature is further shown by the fact that all the more nutritive as well as medicinal products of vegetation contain nitrogen in marked proportions, and that it is only through the medium of plants that directly or indirectly it becomes accumulated in the various animal structures.

rectly it becomes accumulated in the various animal

structures.
Whence, then, is the nitrogen of plants derived?
This question has naturally claimed a large share of attention among the chemists and physiologists of the present age, and has been made the subject of elaborate researches within the last few years. In a general and vague way, the answer may be readi-ly given: We know that the organic manures pres-ent in, or applied to the land, and certain mineral salts usually met with in soils always contain a general and vague way, the answer may be readily given: We know that the organic manures present in, or applied to the land, and certain mineral salts usually met with in soils, always contain nitrogen; and, above all, that the atmosphere, to the extent of four-fifths of its bulk, consists of this element. Is it not enough, then, to say that from some or all of these sources the living plant gathers the nitrogen which it requires? Such a reply neither satisfies the demands of science nor the practical needs of agriculture. Until we know precisely under what forms and conditions the nitrogen is introduced, and learn the value, quantitizely, of the several sources from which it is gathered by each tribe of plants, we can neither attain a true theory of vegetation nor choose the best means for securing, by manures or otherwise, the product of which the soil is capable.

To be estimated that the latter of the several services and the results of the statements of the death of the titalks" among the neighbors which the death of the titalks among the neighbors which the death of the titalks among the neighbors which the death of the titalks among the neighbors which the death of the titalks among the neighbors which the death of the titalks. The latter and the retails always contain this horse gave occasion to, namely, that several death of the titalks. The manuers presented the several of the death of them have expressed themselves as if none of the danimal were presented themselves as if none of the danimal were particularly mjurious or sufficient, either separately or all together, to account for its sum have expressed themselves as if none of the danimal were presented themselves as if none of the danimal were presented themselves as if none of the danimal were particularly migurious or sufficient, either separately or all together, to account for its humble of the danimal were presented themselves as if none of the danimal were presented themselves as if none of the danimal were presented themselves as if none

nia, furnished by the atmosphere and by the organic matters of the soil. It is true that long before this the Swiss philosopher, Theodore Saussure, had called attention to the importance of ammonia in the econ-omy of vegetables, arguing from general considerations, that plants must assimilate their nitrogen from vegetable and animal products, and from the ammonial vapors in the atmosphere. This happy suggestion, however, remained unimproved until the great German chemist before named presented to the world that remarkable array of facts and infe-rences regarding the relations of ammonia to the growth of plants, which more perhaps than any other of his fruitful researches, has stimulated in-quiry and conduced to improved methods of tillage. Ammonia, it is well known, contains 14 out of 17

Ammonia, it is well known, contains 14 out of 17 parts by weight of nitrogen, the remaining 3 consisting of hydrogen, and is therefore richly provided with the elements so much needed by plants. That they have the power to appropriate it from this source, both when the ammonia is applied as a gas mingled with the air, and when furnished by the soil in a state of solution to the roots, has been amply shown by experiments, and is now accepted as a fact. By way of illustrating its influence on vegetable growth, we will here cite a few of the results of an elaborate investigation conducted some years since by M. Ville. investigation conducted some years since by M. Ville and reported by him to the French Academy of Sci and reported by him to the French Academy of Science: In a soil composed of pure sand, carefully freed from all traces of nitrogen, and placed in a porous vessel of like pure material, he sowed a number of seeds, and placed the vessel under a bell glass in a shallow dish of distilled water to supply the requisite moisture to the sand—an apparatus for replenishing the interior with fresh air at measured rates. In some of his experiments he used the air in its ordinary state; in others with the addition of more or less gaseous ammonia. After the plant had more or less gaseous ammonia. After the plant had been sufficiently developed, it was removed and subbeen sufficiently developed, it was removed and sub-mitted to a careful analysis. From this, as compared with the known composition of the seed employed, he ascertained the amount of nitrogen gained by it in the process of growth. These experiments led M. Ville to conclude—

M. Ville to concludε— 1st. That one ten-thousandth part of ammonia increases in a remarkable degree the activity of 2d. That the crop under these conditions contains,

2d. That the crop under these conditions contains, in a given weight, much more nitrogen than is to be found in the same plants reared in common air.

Clearly as these results demonstrate the capacity of plants to appropriate the nitrogen of ammonia, they by no means authorize the inference that ammonia is the only or chief source from which they supply themselves with this element. Nor, as we shall presently see, is such the conclusion of M. Ville, nor of other recent experimenters. It has

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE AND NORTHERN long been known that several of the saline substan long been known that several of the saline substances called nitrates are present in marked proportions in organic manures, and to a small and variable extent in most soils. Of these salts, the characteristic ingredient is nitric acid, a substance which contains 14 parts in 54, by weight, of nitrogen, the remainder being composed of oxygen. It has, moreower, been ascertained that this acid is formed in the atmosphere through an electrical combination, and that it is there absorbed and brought to the earth by the descending rains.

there absorbed and brought to the earth by the descending rains.

Here, then, is another source from which plants might be supposed to draw a part of the nitrogen which they require. Although chemists have disagreed as to the extent supplied from this quarter, there appears to be no doubt either as to the ability of plants to assimilate the nitrogen when presented in this form, or of the fact of their actually appropriating it from the nitrates. The late Professor Johnston, of Durham, whose labors as an agricultural chemist have been eminently useful, after devoting much careful research to this subject, maintains with great force of evidence and ingenuity of argument, that ritric acid or the nitrates are largely instrumental in supplying nitrogen to plants. Alargument, that ritric acid or the nitrates are largely instrumental in supplying nitrogen to plants. Although in opposing the attempts of Liebig to secure for ammonia a monopoly of the office in question, this philosopher was, perhaps, disposed to undervalue the service it renders to the vegetable world and to magnify the claims of his favorite nitric acid. Still there is ample proof in the appropriation of nitric acid from the air and from manures by growing plants, that this material is one of the usual and most important sources from which they are supplied.

Geo TROWBRIDGE.

Camden, N. Y., December, 1857.

MISTAKE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Camden, N. Y., December, 1857.

Mexican turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly.

The enraged and outraged inhabitants of Brownsville assembled, and hung the murderer to a large tree, Mr. McLane is the same gentleman who recently killed a desperado named Robinson, in Brownsville, who attacked him in his office while he was writing a warrant for his arrest. He has lived for many years in the Rio Grande, has had a rum ber of difficulties, but has always been on the right side, and was a terror to all desperadoes and eviloders.

Sources of Nitrogen.—Among the problems of agricultural science, none certainly has higher interest, either practically or in a mere scientific aspect, than the origin of the nitrogen of plants. This element has long been known as an important constitutent of all the active animal structures, and as existing in certain parts and products of the vegstable kingdom. Although it makes up a less amount than either of the other principal ingredents of plants, its relation to the living activity of the organs is such as to render a due supply of it indispensable to growth. While starch, cellolose, or the substance of woody fibre, gum, sugar, oily matters, and many other of the more bulky proximate ingredients of plants, are destitute of this element, it has been shown to exist in the cell walls and all the a glow upon the surface or warm up the stomach, they were watered and again fed on corn which had been husked but a day or two, and which was comparatively soft or immature. In these particulars of the management there was evidently a combination of several blunders, to which was probably added another, if the horses were allowed very cold water another, if the horses were allowed very cold water on the road while yet in a perspiration, or, what would be equally bad, allowed to drink all they would just at starting, after they had stood in the cold wind until their perspiration was all checked, and they themselves very much exhausted by chilliness, want of proper and sufficient feeding at noon, and unusually fatiguing work. The worst blunder of all, perhaps, was the feeding and watering of the horses at night, while they were very much exhausted, and like to eat ravenously from their long fast ed, and like to eat ravenously from their long fast and hard work. But which ever of the blunders may have been the most injurious, one of the horses was found quite sick, as if from colic or something like it, a few hours after being put up; and after acute suf-fering two or three days, from what appears from the description to have been inflammation of the stomach or bowels, or of both, or acute indigestion.

On thing has very much surprised me in some of the "talks" among the neighbors which the death of

tation nor choose the best means for securing, by manners or otherwise, the product of which the soil is capable.

To be satisfied that the latter statement is true, we have only to coasider what different systems of tillage we would employ, according as we regarded the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere, as the immediate source from which the nitrogen was to be derived. Among the earliest attempts to assign the nitrogen of plants to a special origin was the theory of Liebig, which professed to trace this element almost wholly to ammonia furnished by the atmosphere and by the organic management of horses. Some of the class of vectoriary practitioners may smile slyly at this of vectoriary practitioners may smile slyly at this apparent prevalence of very erroneous notions as to the proper modes of feeding, watering, and managing horses when out upon a journey whether one of a few miles to some neighboring village or city, or one of several days' constitutions the introgen was to be derived. Among the wholl the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere, as the immediate source from which the nitrogen was to be derived. Among the wholl the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere, as the immediate source from which the nitrogen was to be derived. Among the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere, as the immediate source from which the nitrogen was to be derived. Among the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere and by the prove of severice to many owners and drivers of horses if you or some veterinary practitioner would devote a few hours to writing out for your columns, a statement of some of the more common mistakes in the general management of horses. Some of the class of veterinary practitioners may smile slyly at this proposal, and say to themselves that the man must be green who should expect them to point out blunders and mistakes which originate the ailments by treating which they get their living. But not all of this class are as selfish and narrow-minded as thus to think or act. Some must be men of public spirit enough to do occasionally what a good physician frequently does, namely, to point out the causes which have produced sickness, so that they may thereafter be avoided.—Country Gentleman.

FATTENING CATTLE IN WINTER.—Fattening cat-tle is carried on to some extent in this section. Nearly every farmer feeds some cattle for the markets besides his stock which he generally keeps; they are mostly bought in autumn from drovers from the Western States. It should be done by every farmer to the extent that he is able to provide for them. Barn-yard manure is the only material with which we can enrich our fields, or it is at least the cheapest and best for without it we could not long obtain. and best; for without it we could not long obtain

and best; for without it we could not long bosain bread from our land.

One that has had any experience in fattening cattle knows that to feed them well, giving them the best and as much as they want, is the only way of making good fat beef. Feeding should commence as soon as the grass falls short. They should be fed with bran and shorts mixed, by the middle of October at the latest, twice a day, till the new corn is harvested. Then corn on the cob, cut up in small pieces, may be given till it gets dry enough to be shelled; then mix with mill feed, at the rate of two bushels of corn to one of mill feed, and give it to bushels of corn to one of mill feed, and give it to them evening and morning, as much as they can eat well—never more. A little wheat chaff is also of much benefit for feeding cattle. Put a little in the trough and then the other feed on top, with a little salt every time you feed them. Hay should be given to them—as much as they want to eat. They should be kept in the open air four or five hours during the day, and have plenty of water. Fresh lime proves to be very healthy, and can be given once a week; about a table-spoonful mixed in the feed, and some should be kept always under their feet. This prevents them from getting lame, and keeps their hoofs sound and healthy. Bed well with straw, and keep them clean and neat. A currycomb should be used freely on them every morning. It will make them tamer, and they will also fatten better and look neater. better and look neater.

Enterprise, Lancaster county, Pa.

At the residence of his mother, on Fourth street, roadway, on the 24th inst., SILAS FIELD, in the 24th f his age.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1858.

DR. R. SOMERBY .- We are deeply pained to announce the sudden death of this well known and highly respected citizen. He died last night at his residence in this city. The event is fraught with deep and general sadness. Dr. Somerby was a man of high and generous nature, and was cherished warmly, as he deserved to be, by a vast host of friends. His natural endowments were excellent, and a somewhat chequered experience had strengthened and enriched without debasing them. Personally he was the most genial of men. If he had faults, as who in this imperfect world has not? they were abundantly redeemed by great and numerous virtues. He was an admirable citizen. His relations to the city of Louisville were of a most intimate and beneficent character. Possessed of great public spirit, directed by correct judgment, various intelligence, and remarkable taste, his death is in no ordinary degree a public loss. The gloom, the sacred darkness, which has settled heavily upon the hearts of his disconsolate family will spread in lighter shades over the community of which he formed an honored part. He has gone in the mellow prime of life, and at a moment when earth must have worn unusual charms to his "sobered eye." Let us trust that he sleeps only to waken in a world who e charms are infinite and

We learn from the St. Louis papers that Mary Mack, who was but recen ly released from the Kentucky penitentiary, has been in jail there for grand larceny. The indictment against her was ignored. Stealing seems to be a constitutional failing with Mary. She is quite young and pretty.

William Ritchie, the husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, is likely to get the mission to Naples.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."-A book with this title has recently been published in England and is extensively noticed in the London papers. The book gives many interesting particulars about matters in 1757-58. In one of the reviews we find the following items quoted from the volume:

Fashionable Gambling -My lords of Rockingham and Orford made a match against each other for five hundred guineas as to whether five turkeys or five geese would in the shortest time perform the jour-ney from Norwich to London. The result vindicated

geese would in the shortest time perform the journey from Norwich to London. The result vindicated Lord Orford's sagacity, for, though at first the turkeys had it all their own way, the geese waddled past them at night, while they were lazily rooting apon the trees beside the hedgerow.

Fricolity and Gallantry—Some bloods being in company with a celebrated fille de joie, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with champagne and drank it off to her health. In this delicious draught he was immediately pledged by the rest, and then, to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be dressed and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into very thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish.

Child-Stealing in 1755.—Among other crimes prevalent at that period child-stealing was of frequent occurrence. The motives of this cruel offense were various. Sometimes it was committed for the sake

various. Sometimes it was committed for the sake of the clothes; at other times in the hopes of extorting a reward from the agonized parents for the re-covery of their lost darling—though I have met with no advertisement offering more than twenty guineas, and that was for a child thirty months old. Occasionally also children were kidnapped to be brought up as chimney-sweepers. But the most iniquitous care was that of an old woman, who used to inveigle her innocent victims into a caller, where she destroyed their eyesight by applying heated brass plates, and, when blinded, sent them into the streets to be a When this proposter was discovered four to beg. When this monster was discovered, four children were found in her den stone-blind, and several more in different stages of cecity.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. It is confidently stated in the diplomatic circles It is confidently stated in the diplomatic circles here that a war between Mexico and Spain is inevitable. The latest advices from Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, state that it is the generally received opinion at Madrid that Spain will shortly make a demonstration on Mexico, England and France to the contrary notwithstanding, and that active preparations to that end are now in progress. Intimations of Santa Anna's complicity in the contemplated invasion are also mooted. The government has sent stringent orders to the Captain General of Cuba to have the Spanish naval forces in America put at once in the highest state of efficiency.

eral of Cuba to have the Spanish naval forces in America put at once in the highest state of efficiency.

On the other hand, letters received here by the last mail from Mexico, a day or two since, say that a negative reply to the Spanish preliminary proposition. a negative reply to the spanish preliminary propositions has been recently sent to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister in England, and to Senor Lafragua, and that they are instructed by the Mexican government not to recede in a single point from the just demands that Mexico has made. The story that Santa Anna has been lately in Havana is not credited here, although it is known that his agents are actively at work there, and possess the favor of the government.

The double headed mission from England does

not seem to be getting along smoothly. Rivalry and jealousy has already manifested itself on more than one occasion. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley keeps

his special mission a secret from Lord Napier.

The Republican members are holding a caucus this evening for the purpose of making arrangements this evening for the purpose of making arrangements and fixing their plans to oppose the Lecompton constitution, which will shortly be communicated to Congress. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is to be their leader. They are confident that a sufficient number of Democrats will go with them to defeat it.

The gross amount of expense incurred for the public printing, binding, engraving, &c. of the thirty-third and thirty-foarth Congresses has just been ascertained. The account stands as follows:

Total in four years.....\$4,400,000 The sum of \$790,000 is called for to make up the deficiencies in the appropriations for this branch of

the public work. Information has just been furnished the Treasury Department of extensive attempts on the part of the captain and officers of the frigate Congress to pass through the Philadelphia custom house a large amount of valuables of various kinds, free of duty, and in relations there. and in violation of law. The matter is now being

The steam frigate Wabash, I understand, will be ordered to the Mediterranean as the flagship.

THE QUEEN AND THE LETTER A .- We have made a discovery. The wonder is in this age of newspa-per paragraphs, that it was never made before, but was reserved for the Gateshead Observer of 1857. Byron bad "a passion for the name of Marry;" and our gracious Queen has a passion for the letter A. Here is the proof:

Alexandriun Victoria, Queen; Angusta, third daughter; Albert, Prince Gonsort; Adelaide, Princes Roya!; Albert, Prince of Wales; Alice, second daughter; Albert, fourth son; Beatrice, tifth daughter.

Every son and daughter of the Queen, born before the present year, has one name, at the least, beginning with the letter A; and some of them more. Her Majesty evidently thinks her family to be A. I, and a triffe beyond—a right good motherly feeling in palace or cot. In April, when the last was born, A being exhausted, Her Majesty moved on to B.—English Paper.

ITEMS.

"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphrasis?"
"Midam, it is simply a circumlectory cycle of oratorical senorisity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity."
"I wish you wouldn't smoke cigars," said a plump, little, black eyed girl to her liver. "Why not I smoke as well as your chimneys?" "Because

not I smoke as well as your chimneys?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order."

He has quit smcking.

A little urchin in the Sabbath School was asked, a few Sundays ago, "What our Saviour said when he knew Judas had betrayed him." The urchin gravely answered, "Eternal vigilance is the price of

An old Revolutioner says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw that occupied in going home one dark night from the Widow Bem's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again,"

was the most solemn. Why is a bed-bug like a locomotive? Because

they both run over sleepers.

A merchant lately advertising for a clerk "who could bear confinement," received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service in case of because their charges are so great that no one

A leading broker being asked, the other day, how his child was, answered, almost in tears: "Very ill—sould not give two per cent. for his life." A child was recently asked the question: "Who made you?" Placing his hand a few inches from the floor, he answered: "God made so much, and I grew the reat."

grew the rest. A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he thought he had ever written anything that would live, replied, "before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let

Judge Cood, of California, has decided, that, under the statute of that State, there is no law to pro-hibit women from dressing in male attire. This de-cision has given great satisfaction to ladies who wish to "wear the breeches."

The last number of Punch portravs Sir Colin Campbell presenting the whipped Indian tiger to Lord Palmerston as a New Year's gift. The Viscount says: "Well—upon my word—eh!—I'm really extremely obliged to you—but—eh!—how about keeping the brute?"

DESPERATE MURDERS IN NANSEMOND COUNTY, VA., BY A NEGRO MANIAC.—Suffolk, Va., Jan. 19, 1858.—Our quiet little town was thrown into an un-1858—Our quiet little town was thrown into an unusual degree of excitement last night by a report that an insurrection had taken place among the negroes, and that they had murdered two or three families of whites. Our citizens had gone to rest about two hours previous to the time of the report reaching here, and the degree of alarm it excited, on being aroused from their beds, may better be imagined than described. The gentlemen instantly armed themselves, and placing the ladies in quarters where they would be safe, commenced to patrol the town. Scouts were sent out to gain some information of the enemies' whereabouts, and after about two hours' absence they returned, bringing the news that it was a false report, although it seems that there was a good foundation for it. It seems that a Mr. Kitrell hired a negro man to some party in one of the Southern States to get turpentine. The neof the Southern States to get turpentine. The ne-gro did not wish to go, but nevertheless proceeded to South Quay in order to take the boat and go to Franklin, a station on the Seabord and Roznoke Railroad. But not arriving in time for the boat, he got drunk and started home.

On the way he met a man by the name of Whit-wel Jones, and without the least provocation he buried his ax in his brains. He then wallowed in buried his ax in his brains. He then wallowed in Jones's blood. Going on still further, he met an old widow lady (name unknown) and instantly killed her. Soon after he met a youth, a son of Mr Uriah Rawls, and made at him; but the young man baving a gun loaded with bird shot discharged both barrels in his face, but with scarcely any effect. He then clubbed his gun and struck the negro full in the face, which slightly stunned him. It is probable that even then he would have succeeded in killing the young man had not some other negroes belonging to Mr. Rawls, the young man's father, rushed in and taken the part of their young master. The negro then made for a millpond, followed by several white men who had by this time arrived at the spot, and, men who had by this time arrived at the spot, and, after plunging into the water and swimming some distance, he was finally killed. This is, in substance, the cause of the alarm, as near as we can get it. What induced the negro to act thus cannot be accounted for, without the whisky he drank, added to his regrets at having to leave home, rendered him e.—Cor. Norfolk Herald.

COFFEE MAKING .- It is a fact that most of those who daily make infusions of coffee are profoundly ignorant of the philosophy of cooking it, or rather of the chemical principles on which its preparation is based. If it is asserted by the same, that, as it is the manifest destiny of all men to die, this final result will as surely and inevitably occur, whether we drink good or bad coffee during our short life-

to a great extent, but causes a loss of the best part of it the volatile oils, which have evaporated long to a great extent, but causes a loss of the best part of it, the volatile oils, which have evaporated long before it is bought. In almost every European fam ily the roasting of coffee is performed in little drums; and great care is exercised to produce the right color. If too little roasted, it is light brown (as it is sold here); the volatile oils are not entirely formed. If too much roasted, the oils are volatized during the process. The roasted berries are then kept in glass bottles, closely corked, until the moment when a beverage is desired; a proper quantity is then ground and infused for use.

The best apparatus for extracting the whole

The best apparatus for extracting the whole strength of the coffee consists in a peculiarly formed kettle, having a perforated plate on its top; the coffee is placed on this plate, boiling water is poured upon it, and the essence of the berry is thus obtained by hydraulic pressure. In some large European coffee-houses a number of small filtering ketpean coffee-houses a number of sman intering set-tles are used in preference to one large one, in order to supply fresh infusions of coffee at all times throughout the day, the flavor of fresh coffee being much superior to that which has been long kept in

Water, of course, affects the taste of coffee. Pure rain-water is the best for the purpose of coffee-making; but the Croton, or other similar water, does not so greatly deteriorate the flavor of coffee as do the improper degrees of roasting or the time and manner of grinding and cooking this healthy and invigorating beverage.

THE AFRICAN COAST,—At the recent colonization meeting in Washington, Rev. Thos. J. Bowen said he had seen as many as eighteen populous African towns on the slave coast depopulated entirely, in a short space of time, by traffic. But the influence of the missionaries was beginning to be felt far back in the interior of the country; the mind of the whole nation was beginning to be chauged, and those benighted were beginning to feel the benefits of civilization. In the English settlement of Freetown there were already twenty-three Christian churches estab. were already twenty-three Christian churches estab-lished and in a flourishing condition.

If the mind of Africa was improved and strength-

If the mind of Africa was improved and strengthened by education and religion, its commerce and its
influence would be great indeed in course of time.

The gold fields of Central Africa were five hundred miles in extent, and the wealth of these mines,
which was immense, would, were that portion of
Africa to become civilized, he scattered, and lend its
aid in the establishment of the future empire of that

aid is the establishment of the future empire of that great country.

Rev. Dr. Seys, the Society's agent in Africa for several years, had explored the hill country and brought home specimens of the iron ore and cotton of the country through which he had explored. He gave most encouraging and hopeful accounts of the success of the new colony of Careysville. The colony did not starve; on the contrary, they were fed sumptuously three times a day on venison (for the forests abounded in beautiful deer of various varieties) and sheep meat and beef, and on every kind of ties) and sheep meat and beef, and on every kind of fruit and vegetable indigenous to a tropical clime.

MORE MYSTERIES IN ROCHESTER, N. Y .- The Rocheste: people are threatened with more horrible disclosures. Since the Robertson case has resulted in the acquittal of the accused, the Union and Advertiser says:

Vague rumors are current to the effect that a still more startling "case" than any that has yet transpired here is soon to be developed. It is said that a man of high standing has "disposed" of his wife by sewing her up in a sheet and smothering her, and that she was subsequently laid out in the usual way and buried without exciting suspicion! We place little reliance on the rumor, but it is so prevalent that we mention it.

A license to marry is often wanted when it can't be had, but a poor one is better than none when a man is in a hurry—viz., namely, to-wit, the follow

man is in a hurry—viz., namely, to-wh, the following:

In the early days of Texan independence and youth, an eccentric genius, still living and reigning, was clerk of one of the western counties. The village was quite secluded in the prairies, and the squire pastured his cows on the broad acres around, bringing them home at night, and letting them go to grass in the morning. He kept a bell on one of them to help him in finding them; but one morning as he was letting them loose he perceived that the clapper of the bell was lost out, and, being unablate indied in the clapper of the bell was lost out, and, being unablated in indiction of the second in the had reached his office did it occur to him that he should want the key; but now, finding himself locked out, he betook himself to other matters, proposing to recover the key at night. About noon a rough and ready young Texan, in buckskin dress, came riding into town, inquired for the clerk, scared him up, and a ked for a mar-

riage license. "Sorry I can't accommodate you to-day, but it's

"Sory I can't accommodate you to day, out it's no go."
"Why not? I'm going to be spliced to-night, and I must have it, whether or no."
"But the fact is," said the clerk, "my office is locked up, and my cow has gone away with the key!"
"The cow!—what does the cow want of the key?"
So the old fellow told the whole story, and the two set off for the prairie, to find the cattle and get the key. But the more they looked the less they found, and finally had to give it up. A bright thought struck the clerk of the county. "I'll fix you out," said he, and Young Texas jumped a rod, so tickled was he to know that he was to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded

to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded to a store close by the office, and there the county scribe indited the following autograph:

scribe indited the following autograph:

Republic of Texas.—To all who shall see this present, greeting: Whereas I, the undersigned, clerk of this county, having this morning unthoughtedly tied my office key as a clapper into my cow's bell; and whereas the said cow has gone astray to parts unknown, bearing with her the said key, and therefore the said key is non inventus est—that is, can't be had. And whereas one Abner Barnes has made application to me for a marriage license, and he said Abner persists that he cannot wait until the cow comes back with the key, but is compelled by the violence of his feelings and the arrangements already made to get married. Therefore these presents are to comto get married. Therefore these presents are to command any person legally authorised to celebrate the rites of matrimony, to join the said Abner Barnes to Rebecca Downs; and tor doing so this shall be your sufficient authority.

Rebecca Downs; and for doing sufficient authority.

Given under my hand and private seal, on the door-step of my office—the seal of the office being locked up, and my cow having gone away with the key—this fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

HENRY OSBORN, Clerk.

Sectarian Assassinations in Italy.—Rome, Dec. 19 I mentioned to you, in some preceding communications, the wholesale system of assassination prevalent in Arcona, and the terror which had consequently fallen upon the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood, no one venturing to go about after dusk. The authorities have arcused themselves from their lethargy at last, and effected extensive arrests of the most notorious malefactors, twenty of arrests of the most notorious malefactors, twenty of whom were captured by night on the 28th uit. On the night of the 13th inst., twenty-three more arrests took place, and three more on the 15th, including a priest. The prisoners were immediately escorted out of town to some unknown place, to undergo judicial manipulation for their atrocious misdeeds, amounting to between seventy and eighty murders since the abolition of martial law in May last. As the assassins, as well as their victims, appertain principally to the lower classes, the impression was at first that these deeds were acts of impression was at first that these deeds were acts of impression was at first that these deeds were acts of private vengeance, but now the murderers are generally considered to be sectarians, leagued together for some purpose which will probably come to light in the course of the prisoners' examination.

CHAPLAIN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CHAPLAIN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL KAILROAD. There was something said a few months ago about the appointment of a chaplain on the Illinois Central Railroad, but everybody considered it a hoax. It seems, however, that there is really such an office, faithfully filled by the Rev. J. W. Osborn. At result will as surely and inevitably over the drink good or bad coffee during our short lifetime, I would reply that this beverage has enlivening and life-sustaining properties, and when taken in moderation is beneficial to the health of man. Attention ought, therefore, to be given to its preparation, for which the following rules will prove useful:

The properties of the results of ms accounts and the means of much good, Bible classes are large and numerous. Some of the children walk several miles to the schools. So far as the road is concerned, it is a wise business operation by which the prosperity of the settlements along the road is advanced, and the lands of the company rendered more attractive to the most desi-

C. G. Leland, in one of his recent essays, after speaking of a poem in which a lady tells her poor lover, who proposes marriage, that "she will wait

for the carriage," says:
"But don't wait for the carriage—now don't!
There's a story in Northcote's Fables of a crane that went fishing, and successively rejected roach, dace, pike, and salmon, waiting all the time for something a little better—and had to dine off a spoiled clam, after all. And many a lady has waited for the carriage, and waited, and waited—and had to put up with a very poor donkey in the end!"

Resuming Business. — On Tuesday morning the works of Russell & Erwin, the extensive hardware manufacturers, at New Britain, resumed business. They recommence with 200 hands, which number will be increased if business warrants it. This was the first sound of a fuctory whistle heard in New Britain for about two months, and they have quite a number of factories there. The sign is encouraging for better times.—Hartford Times, Jan. 20.

FEVER AND AGUE.—A Case of eight months' standing Cured by Bærhave's Holiand Bitters.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grand street, Pitts-

rg, says:
'Last July, while running on the river on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying BCER-HAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a cure was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall.
j23 j&beod3&w1 I certify that the above statement is true

MARRIED,

On the 25th instant, by Rev J. A. Henderson, John M. McQuese, Esq., to Miss Margaret Webb, both of this city.

In Washington City, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. B A. Maguire, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of this city, to Miss Kate, daughter of T. O'Donnoghu, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED,

On the 18th instant, JAMES CLIFTON HOWARD, aged 15 years 10 months and 18 days, son of Mordecai and Margaret Ann Howard.

James was for some time engaged in our office. He was an intelligent and promising lad, and his parents have our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Ohio, Maryland, and Missouri papers please copy.

FREDERICK KELLAR, Boot and Shoe Maker,

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN,

Under Masonic Temple,
Tenders his sincere thanks to his
former patrons, and hopes by
stric; attention to business to continue their patronage.

NOTICE

The undersiened would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronase he has received during the past is years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Trird and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at piece to suft the times.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSONA

Louisville, My

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILINTERIOR OF THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILINTERIOR OF THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILIncreased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sees equally
well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the beststitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage
of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on
the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy a
movement, and more durable than any other machine.
We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew
ordinary seams, stitch, nem, fell, quit, gather, bind, and
tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three
years. iune2 dec3 b&jtf A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

MODES DE PARIS WINTER MILLINERY. 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS, Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffunders Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit

times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very resonable terms.

n24 d,&bistf Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS,

OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

j26 i&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st. Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same.

F. A. CRUMP,
Jan. 23, 1858.

J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK and STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of all former patrons, being determined to merit the same by keeping a superior stock and seiling the same on accommodating ferms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

J.25 J&b. F. A. CRUMP

CLOSING SALE.

IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revulsion which has overshadowed the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to

PURCHASE FOR CASH,
the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to
our generous patrons.
To all who have not already supplied themselves we
would say that this

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS

is seldom if ever equaled. Thankful for the generous support thus far given ${\tt us},$ we cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year"

and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON,
j23 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jesses

New Books! New Books!

New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS of Genesaret, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footsteps of St. Paul. \$1.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. Matthew and Mark now ready. Each \$1.

London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1.

Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. R. Tweedle, of Edinburg. 75c.

Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.

Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1 25.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$125.

1 25.
Lena Leslie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 25c.
Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton, D., London. 75c.
The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.
Whete Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniure.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, j20 i&b Third st., near Market.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of a manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

FEBRUARY. HARPERS' MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 183&b 84 Fourth st. near Market.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR winter now in use are those Cassimere Hats made by 1161&b

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suit able to the season, are now selling very cheap at j16 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S. THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers.

J16 j&b HAYES A CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quali y, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash by j16 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Mainst.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE
MANUFACTURE—We are this morning prepared
with an extra supply of superior Moleskin Dress
finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equaled in
the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy
and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our
assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY Goods,-Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osnaburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois G. B. TABB, received at par.

Corner Fourth and Market streets. j11 j&b

L ESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE:
HOUSEHOLD WORDS:
Each for February, just received and for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
39 Third st.

PANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY PART OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER for February and MONTHLY PART OF HARPERS' WEEKLY FOR January just received and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.

102 h

103 h

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety at j16 j&b PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS
THAN COST for each are to be had of
PRATHER & SMITH,
ji6 j&b Pann st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at about one-half their value at 16 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction. Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained THERE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value. 116/2cb

New Eooks.

Stories and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood, Price 15c.

Plant Hunters, by Capt, Mayne Reid, 75c.

White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade, \$125.

The Cousins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1.

Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$125.

Hand-Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youman, anthor of "The Class Book of Chemistry," \$125.

Christmas Story for 1858. The Perils of Certain English Prisoners and their Trea-ure in Women, Children, Silver, and Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c.

Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publishers.

Just received by i13j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer nunsual inducements to parchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally.

J11 J&b 537 Main st., Opposite Bank of Ky.

Le Bon Ton for January.

TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONdon, and New York Fashions for January just received by the agents,

CRUMP & WELSH,

jil j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls. WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will set at bargains.

jil jab 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

GREAT BARGAINS

Dry Goods.

ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVETS, and EMBROIDERIES COST,

COTTONS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLANNELS STAPLES,

DOMESTICS Reduced Prices MARTIN & PENTON'S,

19 j&b No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections."



HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY business a speciality for several years past, I have constantly on hand every variety of Pebbles and fine Glasses in use, with extreme of 1 inch to 79 inches focus, for the prespyopic or the myopic eye. I have the genuine Periscopic or concave-convex Pebbles, also the double concave and convex.

All purchasers are requested to return if not suited, 14 icc. RAMSEY, 48s Main st.

PULPIT SPECTACLES.

A large assortment just received. A pair of each we will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st. We have studied this brane of our business closely for a number of years and know of no better aid to the sight than the above.

J. K. & CO.

THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY GOODS

AT COST FOR CAS Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year day are request; ed to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money. W. W. TALBOT,

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, beautiful styles, for ale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 430 j&b 455 Main st.

98 Fourth street.

GENTS' HATS, of Moleskin, Cassimers, and Freuch soft Felt, are offered at prices to suit the times by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., d30 1&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

We have still a good assortment of LADIES'
MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
which we will sell at LESS THAN COST FOR
CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
450 Main st.

A Great Book.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or Jerusalem As it is to Bo. A large octavo, finely illustracel; with maps, charts, &c. By Elder J. T. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, \$3.36; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$3.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just received by d281&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth 85.

The Tecnobaptist. A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a control of argument to which no honest Baptist can object convinced that Infant Christians are proper subjects Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes, Price 75c. J

CRUMP & WELS 84 Fourth a GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS! At Reduced Prices!

A VERY varge stock—the largest perhaps in the city.

We will sell them much below the regular prices.

Twenty per cent, can be saved, I have no doubt, by buying at HAGAN & CO.'S.

Main st.



PORTABLE FORGES— For Jewelers, Coppersmiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of lechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

nd retail by
A. McBRIDE,
No. 69 Third street,
between Marketand Main
there everythize in the He
aired line may always be
aired at the lowest cash

J. H. M'CLEARY, At the National Trunk Emporium, Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

mere exerci-e of physical power. It can be main-

Mr. Polk alluded to the fact that several Schators had quoted from the letter of Gov. Walker, in order to prove that the Lecomp'on delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas, and that 19 out of 34 counties had not an opportunity to send delegates to the Convention. He read a statement originally published in the Missouri Republican, in contradiction of Walker's allegation, from Henry Clay Pate and other members of that Convention.

Clay Pate and other members of that Convention.

Mr. Stuart asked whether Walker had not been
n a situation to know the facts which he stated and

whether Stanton's statements in his message to the Legislature were not to be rejied upon against the newspaper statements of three or four individu-

als, who were implicated in the very thing charged. The assertions of persons alluded to by Senators from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on one side as those of Jim Lane on the other. Pate and Lane both went to Kansas for mischief.—Pate's statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feeling against Walker than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. Wilson said that he was in Kansas in May and
July last, and could assert that Walker's and Stan-

ton's statements were absolutely true in every just

sense of the word. In 15 counties no census was taken for no enrolment was made, partly from the neglect of officials and partly, in some instances, because there were no officials to perform this service. He then alluded to the various election frauds

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these al-

egations of fraud. Mr. Wilson remarked that these frauds were no-

torious and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apoligised for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country fer so

Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Mas-

sachusetts meant to say that he apologised for or excused frauds.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not so accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed and those who justify or excuse them ought be held morally

Mr. Davis said he complained of mere charges of

Mr. Davis said he complained of mere charges of frauds, without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be among the last men to justify them.

Mr. Brown remarked, that, as the Lecompton constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question.

On his rection the subject was restreated will that

On his motion, the subject was postponed till that

House —The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and on the invalid

Mr. Gartwe'l made a speech in support of slavery,

hesitating not to defend the institution, as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictates of humanity, and the word of God. The time for an apology was past. The Southern people are united, and stand up before the world to defend and entirely justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways and are ready to empark in a system of slave-

ways, and are ready to embark in a system of slave-ry more barbarous and oppressive than any hereto-fore known. He considered the prophecy of Ran-

dolph relative to slaves being a social, moral, and political demoralization as falsified by time and experience. He argued to show that the British emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils in this country proceeded from the bank suspensions, while

country proceeded from the bank suspensions, while hard money was claimed for a basis to government

The Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress the power to issue \$20,-000,000 of red dog and wild cat. He reviewed the

Secretary's report, exposing what he regarded as its fallacies, and saying the officer blunders on, thinking something will turn up to relieve him from im-

Mr. Granger said that the Administration had by

extravagance and folly increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the

gress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party, so called, had turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free-trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they shall discharge their duties, notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union, unless Kausas is admitted unker the Lecompton Constitution. Under no possible state of things would he give to it his

no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate rom the people of Kansas. It is not their will. Its pro-

visions are in direct conflict with the constitution, and the principles of eternal justice.

It is a fact which could not be successfully denied.

that the reason why the convention solemnly refused to submit the constitution for approval or rejection, was, that the people would have voted it down, and yet the President has the audacity, (this fact staring him in the face), to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the constitution of the people of Kansas. That constitution was the ioint product.

of Kansas. That constitution was the joint product of a Federal and local usurpation. But for the Federal intervention, delegates to the Lecompton convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of Federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people have been trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled.

Congress had been asked to acquiesce in this outrage, for the sake of the Union, and as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole coun-

of Kansas. That constitution was the joint p

ding ruin.

When the Senate adjourned.

ined in no other way.

Mr. Polk alluded to the fact that several Senators

Remember, at the Eura good a want by may 26 d&wjeow&dbly . CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

| From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVIH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday's Proceedings-Concluded. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Senate -The report reviews at length the whole case, saying, in conclusion, that the law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded on a wise policy to preserve peace in the country and to maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction abuse the protection and hoswithin its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hos-pitalities of the law by secret and unlawful practices, such as to wage piratical war against nations with such as to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and, in most cases, dishonoring the American flag used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be as well to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer, who, unequal to or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, rapine, and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government, in our foreign intercourse at least, from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the constitution and laws and leave them under the control or at the pleasure of anknown them under the control or at the pleasure of unknown

or irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the resolutions, first, that no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures on the high seas for offences committed

and seizures on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818. The committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section of that act.

Second: That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was therefore without warrant of the law. But in view of the circumstances attending it and its results in taking away from a Territory and State, in amity with the United States, American citizens who were therein with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than as it might be drawn into a precedent if suffered to pass without remark.

The committee, inabunch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea are brought back to the United

after arrest at sea are brought back to the United States, report a bill making it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrests to bring or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port from whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the collector to be dealt with in accordance to law. To collector to be dealt with in accordance to law. To be made the duty of the collector to give immediate notice to the district attorney and marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest. It shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them. The subject was made the special order for the 9th of Echanger.

of February.

Mr Douglas, as a member from the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report. Mr. Foote, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report. But in so far as the report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed olame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. Davis called up the bill to increase the military, which had been made the special order for

Mr. Fessenden hoped that Mr. Davis would not press the bill for consideration to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reasons for the increase of the army.

Mr Davis replied that it was a good reason for taking the bill up sow, for it was evident that the Senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and it was so simple and necessary for the public interest, he hoped it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. Fessenden was not prepared to say whether Mr. Fessenden was not prepared to say whether after a proper opportunity for discussion and investigation had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not. But he could not consent to increase the army merely because the President and Secretary of war deemed it necessary. As a Senator he must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or the importance of military recommendations from that department.

department.

Mr Davis would not press the bill were there not public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until af er the period when men can be put in the field for the present campaign, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and the time now was brief enough if the bill should be passed immediately. It was well the bill should be passed immediately. It was well known, that we have a small body of troops now lying in the mountains where they must remain until spring, and there have been extensive combinations of Indians in that region instigated by white per-sons, which renders it important that our army then should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed was adopted without delay, the Executive

ought to know it at once.
Further debate on the army bill was postponed till

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He supposed the leading reason for the passage of the bill to increase the army was to enable the President to enforce the Leconopton constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he remarked that the President and those who agree with him express their attachment to it on the ground that it advo-cates non-intervention, while the opposite faction laud it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While thus perfectly

laud it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While thus perfectly argeeing in their approbation of that bill, there was a vast difference in the measures they propose. To carry it out according to the views of the President, it would be by an act of Congress to secure the organization of a slave State on free soil. But to adopt the views of Douglas and those who agree with him, would be to secure the organization of a free State within the same limite, just as certainly as if Congress should re-enact that neither slavery or involuntary servitude shall again exist North of 36 30. To submit that question to a fair vote of the people would be to annihilate slavery without ceremony, for it was known in advance that the people of the Territory, by a large majority, were opposed to the existence of slavery.

In the course of his remarks he spoke of the influence of the slave power on the Government employees in Washington, remarking that none of them could express renulments in accordance with Northern views, without sacrificing their official positions. This power also influenced business men and the learned professions. If a physician were called on to tie up the bleeding head of a Senator (alluding to Sunner) he must instantly become security for the assailant in order to preserve his professional interests. Even the artizans on the Government works know their interests depend on their silence or their acquiescence to the views of the House or Senate where a man could speak freely, and even in the Senate it was at a terrible perilipprobably at the sacrifice of health or life. Why was this? becouse the title to slave property will not be maintained by virtue of the law of force, by

foreigners repulsed them all and hoisted the flags of their respective countries. Confusion reigns at the

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. Louis, Jan. 25. A gentleman who left Leavenworth on the 20th arrived this evening and reports having travelled from Weston to Boonville with a messenger bearing dispatches from Calhoun to the members of the cabdispatches from Calhoun to the members of the cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, is, that Calhoun expected the returns sent to Denver instead of him. On that ground, according to the Lecompton schedule, they are illegal, and therefore void. This gives the State offices to the Democrats, also one majority in the Council and two in the House.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature, was shot in the stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence, and will probably die.

Henderson is still in custody at Lawrence.

Washington, Jan. 25. The special committee on public printing has authorized one of its members, George Taylor, to open a correspondence with printers, paper manufacturers, engravers, and book-binders of the country with a view of obtaining all practicable information on a view of obtaining all practicable information on those subjects. Specimens of Congressional work are to be deposited with Archur & Co., of N. York, for inspection. The committee propose either to establish a printing office or so dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent upon the meeting of every new Congress.

Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. Stanton, arrived this morning.

Francis Tymany, of Missouri, is appointed agen for the Indians at the Sac and Fox agency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25. Such treasury notes as are floating about Wall street ars selling at 1/4 to 1/4 per cent. discount. The Shoe and Leather Bank has applied for one hundred thousand of them. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans \$1,699,000; increase of specie, \$618,000; increase of deposits \$808,000; increase of undrawn deposits, \$180,000; decrease of circulation \$139,000.

MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 25. Knebler's soap factory, 6 dwellings, and a stable were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The books of the different firms were also consumed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25, P. M. River 5 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and fall-ag. Weather clear. Mercury 58.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, P. M. River fallen 3 inches since noon. The weather is wet, with a heavy rain all the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

Monday, Jan. 25, P. M. Montreal—Raining; mercury 30.

Quebec—Snowing; wind southeast; mercury 28.

St. Johns-Appearance of rain; wind southwest;

Halifax—Hazy; wind southwest; mercury 34. Charlottetown—Clear; wind southwest; mercu-

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 58 52 53 59

Police Proceedings .- Tuesday, January 26 .-Michael Scally, Charles Quinn, and John Weber bailed out of the workhouse.

Samuel Platt, alias W. Anderson, stealing from John Brayman at Pittsburg \$400. Committed as a fugitive from Pennsylvania for sixty days to await the requisition of the Governor of that State.

Mary Green and Sarah Crawley, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail each in \$100 for one month.

The Indiana Stock Bank at Laporte has failed. Its circulation is fully secured by Indiana 5 per cent

A serious affray occurred last night at the house of John Gaven, on Main Cross, near Broadway. It appears that John Cavanaugh and several others attacked Gaven's house; the latter fired at the crowd and shot Cavanaugh in the head, wounding him dangerously, and then drove off the others, using the gun as a club.—Madlson Courier.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry, one part of the army is surrounded by snow and Mormons, and another is playing second fidule to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for glory and Billy Bowlegs [laughter]; and now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should you for them his constituents would find it

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IN-FLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

EVAN VILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.
Dr. John Bull, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanie with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Li er Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and dim inution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages o consumption I give it most decidedly the preference JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.
All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.

MECHANICAL TOYS — Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at s11 j&b W W.TALBOT'S,98 Fourth st. FOR FALL SALES-1857.

FOR FAILD STATES.

W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt
of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys,
which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and
silikely citizens.

Citizens.

FANCY BASKETS—A splendid assortment of Inney
Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Retient and
Sailor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low
rates by [sili&b] W. W. TALROT. 98 Fourth st.

1857. FALL IMPORTATIONS. MARTIN & PENTON,

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS; ELEGANT SILK ROBES; BLACK AND FANCY SILKS; CLOTH TOURISTS OF DUSTERS; EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND; EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;
MOURNING GOODS:
SHAWLS, SCARFS. AND CLOAKS;
DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;
NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;
FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOES;
BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading cles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at tevery lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these artices in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. \$26 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

EVENING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES

other Desirable Dry Goods, With a good assortment of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c., Received and in store by

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE have now in store (late receipts) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barnsley Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

C. DUVALL & CO., s28 j&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVIH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. Senate .- Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union, which was read and placed on the calendar.

and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Messrs. Brenton and Lockhart, elected from Indiana. Messrs. Bright and Fitch delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

army.

House.—The House authorised the committee appointed to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last Congress growing out of the disbursement of the money of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., to employ a stenographer, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalids' Pension Bill.

Mr. Anderson, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration in every attempt to resist the fearful encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should represent the American party of Missouri, which has no sympathy with the Republican party. publican party. The present excitement in Kansas will soon pass away. In advocating the Lecompton constitution he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas under that instrument.

MOBILE, Jan. 25. Gen. Wm. Walker was welcomed here yesterday by a national salute, and the hospitalities of the city were formally extended to him. He was arrested to-day on an order from New Orleans. A writ of habeas corpus was issued out, and he was discharged from custody, Judge Gale quashing the proceedings. THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cincinnati—Clear; mercury 49, Louisville—Cloudy. St. Louis—Cloud; mercury 44. Indianapolis—Clear; mercury 48. Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 28; wind w. Pittsburg—Showery; mercury 54.
Buffalo—Cloudy and rainy; mercury 42; wind w.
Cleveland—Cloudy; mercury 52. Chicago—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Springfield, Ills.—wind s. w.; mercury 39.

Janesville, Wis.—Rainy; mercury 42.

Prairie du Chine—Cloudy; mercury 36.

Rock Island—Cloudy, raining; mercury 42.

Fulton, Ill.—Cloudy; mercury 32. Fulton, III.—Cloudy; mercury 32.
Dubuque—Cloudy; mercury 39.
Burlington—Raining; mercury 40.
Milwaukee—Cloudy; mercury 40.
Portage City—Cloudy; mercury 40.
Fon du Lac—Clear; mercury 37.
Montreal, 8 A. M.—Warm and raining.
Quebec, 8 A. M.—Raining; mercury 40.
Boston—Hazy and summer-like; mercury 34.
Bangor, 9 A. M.—Calm and cloudy.
Portland—Wind W.; cloudy; mercury 39.
Calais, Me.—Very foggy; wind S; mercury 39.
St. Johns, N. B.—Thick fog; wind southwest; nercury 33.

Sackville, N. B .- Cloudy; wind southeast; mer-Halifax, N. S.—Hazy; wind south; mercury 32. Fredericktown, N. B.—Cloudy and mild; mercu-

y 25. St. Johns, N. F.—Cloudy; wind southwest; mercury 30.

New York, 12 M.—Mild and showery; wind south;

Wilkesbarre-Weather warm and showery; mer-

ary 52. Easton—Warm and raining; wind southwest. Philadelphia—Warm and showery; wind southwest; mercury 58.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26, M. River 5 feet 9 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear and cloudy alternately. Thermome-

NEW YORK, Jan. 25. The building No. 110 Murray street, occupied by Comonward for storage of hay, grain, and ales, was burnt this evening. The loss, including six nundred bales hay, amounts to \$25,000.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25. Buford & Parker's large furniture warehouse was burned this morning. Loss estimated at \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000. Other

property was damaged. CINCINNATI, Jan. 26, M. River fallen 5 inches since last evening and now

about stationary. Very heavy rain last night, but the weather is now clear and mild. Mercury 59. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

Sales of cotton 7,500 bales, all before the steamer's news was published. Sugar steady. Molasses at 17. Flour declining. Red wheat 95. Corn dull at 55. Lard in kegs 9%. Bulk shoulders 5%. Hams 6. Freights-Cotton to Liverpool active at 7-16, masters CINCINNATI, Jan. 26, M.

Flour unchanged. Whisky ditto. Hogs rather easierno sales so far. Provisions offered more freely, but buyers timid; nothing transpired of importance: prices are un-

Flour dull-5,000 bbls sold. Wheat firm. Corn buoyant nd 5,000 bus. sold at 68@70c for yellow—an advance of 1c. Mess pork 25c better at \$15 25@15 50. Lard 1/4c higher at ! 69%c. Whisky quoted at 22c-an advance of %c. Stocks lower and dull. Chicago and Rock Island 68; Cumberland Coal 14%; Illinois Central 94%; Illinois Central bonds 97; LaCrosse and Milwaukee 11%; New York Central 80%; Reading 57%; Missouri 6's 85%. Sterling exchange dull at 109%@109%; Galena and Chicago 73%; Eric 21%; Cleveland and Toledo 41%; Ohio 6's 100; Tennessee 6's 89%; In-

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
A general assortment for sale at
d16 l&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

463 Main street, between Fourth and

Have now on hand the largest and best assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELTER, Y, and SILVER WAREever offered for sale in this city. Their stock has been bought very low for cash, and selected in person direct from the manufacturers and importers, and is of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Being determined to sell at extremely LOW PRICES for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing. A rich assortment, to which we are constantly adding everthing new and fashionable, will always be found to select from, viz:

Gold Lever Watches; Gold Lockets;

Gold Lever Watches;
Gold Guard Chains;
Gold Pers;
Gold Fob Chains and Seals; Silver Forks;
Gold Fob Chains and Seals; Silver Forks;
Gold Fob Chains and Cam- Silver Tea Sets;
Diamond and Opal Rings;
Diamond Pins and Ear- Silver Buter Coolers;
Rings;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold

S TRUNG PEARL WORK—Just received by express a beautiful assortment of Strung Pearl Sets and half suitable for bridal occasions. For sale by FLETCHEK & BENNETT, dec 15 d&w&b 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Figh

New Juveniles. A PLACE for Everything, and Everything in its Place by Alice B. Haven. Illustrated. 75c.
The History of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, by Sarah H. Bradford. Illustrated. 75c.
George Ready, or How to Live for Others, a Christmas Story for Boys and Girls, by Robert O. Lincoln. Illustrate.

Story for Boys and ted.

Just received by GRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

disjon WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTIO PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at s3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

Music Teaching.

I depend of a thorough and man or at his researply at either of the music stores or at his researply at either of the music stores or at his researply at Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in part of the city, we have opened an office fo of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets, where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased anywhere in the city.

N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the se of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
T and fine Jeweiry, at Eastern Prices, No.

enincky.

727 Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior anner.

17 wild didntf

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
Entranean Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

TW Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 b&i jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO. PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANOSTORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from tento twelve planes per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Planos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have enough the Highest Awards when placed in competition with the Premium Planos of New York and Bosten.

The Finishing and Plano Wareroomscorner of Main and Sixth streets. PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by d23 j&b A. McBRIDB.

GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and celors for sale at reduced prices for cash by
PRATHER, SMITH. & CO.,
d23 j&b 455 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by d23 j&b A. McBRIDE.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, d23 j&b 455 Main st. BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED

cheap at d23 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

AMÉRICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale P [d23]&b] A. McBRIDE.

Annuals—New Styles.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON; the Book of Beauty.

Oriental Annual; Floral Keepsake.

Flora's Dictionary; Leaflets of Memory.

Also, Leavitt & Allen's complete sories of 12 and 16 ma.

Annuals, in entire new styles of bindings—morocco glit and morocco antique. For sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. THE GEM

New and Elegant Gift Books.

HE WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, with 17 steel illu be Court of Napoleon, with Portraits of its Beautier,

Yits, and Heroines. Bryant's Poems, illustrated tinted paper, morocco, and que, and extra cloth. The Farmer's Boy, illustrated Turkey morocco and toth antique. Gertrude of Wyoming, illustrated Turkey morocco and loth extra pations. oth extra antique. The Queens of England, 2 volumes Turkey morocco and tique.
The Poets of the Nineteenth Century, tinted paper, cloth antique. For sale by

GRUMP & WELSH,

d22 j&b 84 Fourth street.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

OUR LARGE AND STOCK of GOODS OFFERED AT BARGAINS!

DUVALL & CO., Main street, between Second and Third.

IN accordance with the pecuniary pressure of the day, we have placed such prices upon OUR ENTIKE STOCK, regardless of Eastern ost, as will induce sales by

AT WM. KENDRICK'S. What is more suitable for a Recepsake than a handsome piece of SILVER?

Those inclined to such a selection will stock very complete, consisting in part of Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Forks, Spoons of all kinds, Pie, Cake, Fish, and Butter Knives, &c., most of which are made to my order, and all of latest styles. My stock of

is also very good, to which I shall be adding new suppleduring the present week, and from which many desir presents may be selected. I have also very handsome PLATED SETS. Waiters, Castors, Gobiets, Cake Baskets, &c. Call and examine or send your orders to d21 d&wj&b WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third &.

Fancy Goods and Toys W. TALBOT. 98 Fourth street, is a

bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold accordingly. Among the assortment are many new and elegant Toys never before brought to this market. Dealer upplied at low rates.

d17 b&j 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferso

Presentation Books.

If you want an elegant Book to present to a friend, at 84 Fourth street and you can get it. A large var now on hand and daily making additions. daily making additions.
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

Elegant Books.

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, or Types of Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages, by Mary-Cowden Clarke, with 17 steel plate Illustrations. Price \$12.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Society Under the First Empire, with portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Horoine; by Frank B. Goodrich. \$12 50.

For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, d17 i&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

TENNESSEE MONEY. We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES, at our o wat low prices, the Old Banks of Pennessee, the Bank of America Rank of Commerce, Bank of Chattanoogs, Lank of Memphis, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Buck Bank, Commercial Bank, Merchants Tank, Northern Bank, Traders Bank, and River Bank All the above banks received at par at OWEN & WOODS.

All the above banks received at par at

OWEN & WOOD'S,

d16j&b 495 Market st., one door above Third. GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED French Calf Boots in store and for sale low at OWEN & WOOD'S, 495 Market st.

BUFFALO, GUM. AND FUR-LINED OVER-SHOES for Ladies and Men for sale low at OWEN & WOOD'S.

HATS AND CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We are selling our stock of Hats and Caps, which is large complete, and fresh, at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

New Books.

HAND-BOOK of Household Science; a Popular Account of Heat, Light, Air, Aliment, and Cleansing &c.; with illustrative diagrams; by Edward L. Youmans, author of Class Book of Chemistry, &c. \$125.

The Queens of England and their Times from Matida, Queen of William the Conqueror, to Adelaide, Queen of William the Fourth; with portraits. 2 vols. \$3.

Historical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Cass, with an appendix, by Thomas H. Benton. \$1.

Just received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

JAS I. LEMON & CO.'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third.

s10j&b

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

luded to in a former letter.

For all purposes of house, kitchen, and laundry, rain water, as caught from the roof, requires to be filtered; and, thus filtered, it is the best that can be

Efficient filtration requires three essential provi-

1st. The filtering material shall compose a deep and tolerably compact bed.

2d. The water shall percolate as slowly as possi-

3d. That all percolation shall cease with the action of the pumo, it being mainly requisite that the water shall lie quiescent in the filtering bed until just be-

fore using.

The following plan, combining these advantages, suggested itself while building a new cistern. A little medification will adapt it to any already built:

1st. A triangular space of about the capacity of a hogshead was excavated in one corner of this (square) cistern, being three feet deeper than the main floor. Then this little chamber was neatly smoothed and cemented continuously with the rest of the cistern. of the cistern.

2dly. The pipe of the pump was let down close to the bottom of this deeper digging, and snugly up to the corner between the main walls. Now take a few brick and divide this small chamber into two by a wall (with a small movable grating at the by a wall (with a small movable grating at the extreme bottom), running up two or more feet and gradually leaning back until, clasping the pipe, it terminates in a point at the corner. The whole of this little wall, with the exception of the grating, to be perfectly cemented, all inequalities smoothed, and every crack effectually stopped. Where the pipe enters, this closed chamber will require extra care. A trowel full of cement should be worked in here until it sets, as any leak would defeat the whole arrangement.

The pipe thus terminates, as it were, in a tight brick "bulb," only open at the bottom through a fine grating; and this bulb occupies one corner of the and grating; and this bulb occupies one corner of the triangle dug below the bottom of the cistern. It only remains to fill the rest of this triangle with the filtering material. Place a piece of blanket over your grate, then pile in layer after layer of charcoal and fine clean gravel, or broken marble, taking care when your space is nearly full to use an extra quantity of the latter, to weigh the whole down and prevent floatage.

quantity of the latter, to weigh the whole down and prevent floatage.

Here, I think, we have a filter somewhat on nature's own model, who feeds her little springs from exhaustless beds of gravel deep down in the earth, yielding to our daily wants the drops which fell upon her bosom hundreds of years ago.

Do not be disappointed should the water come dark and "hard" for a time. A few runnings over will alter that, and meantime your chickens and strawberries will relish it. The mistress will not be slack in her acknowledgments as time progresses.

be slack in heracknowledgments as time progresses, and the "maid" will have frequent occasion to thank God and her master for "this 'ere new sistum." And allow me to add that he has never inhaled the highest aroma of home who has not received such thanks, or who cannot add this to his "mercies" item, one big bathing tub, full of rosy, frolicking children, and of pure soft water!

Yours, truly, TORCH HILL, Ga., Nov., 1857.

KEEPING DAIRY COWS THROUGH THE WINTER. In keeping dairy cows in cold weather, the first thing is to provide proper shelter from the frosts and storms of this inclement season. We all know that it is poor economy to feed cows from stacks in the open field, and leave them exposed to the storms and winds of winter. It will take nearly one-third more hay to keep up the animal heat hesides what and winds of winter. It will take nearly one-third more hay to keep up the animal heat, besides what is wasted by being trampled under foot. This makes quite an item in economy; but, feed them as you will, they will come out poor in the spring, and consequently will not give more than three-fourths as much milk as if in good condition. But many that stable their cows do not gain much in consequence of crowding them too thickly together, and fastening their heads tightly between upright stakes or boards, or by having poorly constructed racks or mangers, and suffering them to lie in their filth.

If cattle are fastened too closely together, they hook and tease each other, besides robbing each other of their food. They should have sufficient room to stir. A stable thirty feet long will make nine stalls; it should be twelve feet wide, including mangers. The mangers should be made of plank,

nine stalls; it should be twelve feet wide, including mangers. The mangers should be made of plank, twelve feet in depth and width. The stalls should be what I call half-stalls, dividing the mangers and reaching back to the middle of the cows. This will prevent their hooking or scarring each other, and, leave room to milk them. Behind the cows, the floor should drop three inches. The mangers should be scooped out where the cows' necks come. In front they should be boarded up tight, except a space eight inches wide six inches from the floor. The floor should be wide enough to allow of feeding tables, three feet wide, made in sections of ten or twelve feet, and fastened with hinges at the bottom and let down to a proper angle, for the hay to slide down, as the cows pull it through. When not needed, the tables can be tipped up and buttoned. This plan succeeds well. The cows pull the feed through as they eat it, and will not hook it about and waste it. One can put in straw and they will eat it very One can put in straw and they will eat it very well, thinking that something very rich is beyond their reach. The cows should be fastened by a strap, rope, or chain around their necks or horns, and fastened to the manger.
So much for stables; and the reason why I say so

much about them is because they are so often poorly constructed, if made at all. As for feed, I think constructed, if made at all. As for feed, I think that in a dairy country hay is the cheapest for principal food, although some roots may be raised and fed to advantage. If one has a large quantity of straw, it is good economy to feed it to cows; they will not eat it up clean, but what is left will make will not eat it up clean, but what is left will make good litter; and the cows will need some grain to do well. After all, hay is the main thing to depend on, and should be fed in small quantities four or five times a day, and then it will be eaten up clean, and the cows will thrive and do well, if well taken care of. They should be kept clean, and only turned out fix cold weather long enough to drink. Towards spring, they should have a little meal or some bran every day, to have them in good condition when they come in.

ANDREW J. TAYLOR. JAVA, Wyoming county, N. Y.

Spreading Manure on the Surface.—A writer in the Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture, commenting on the views of Prof. Voelcker, as to the exposure of fresh manure on the surface of the ground, relates the following striking experiment, made by a scientific man, for the purpose of testing express-ly the several methods of using manure: There being a difference of opinion among scien-

There being a difference of opinion among scientific men regarding the advantage of spreading dung upon the surface, and leaving it exposed some time before covering it in, Prof. Legnitz, of Eldena, had recourse to experiment for the selving of the question. For this purpose he selected 2½ roods, which he divided into four equal parts. To No. 1 no manure was given. No 2 received about two tons of farm-yard dung, which was spread immediately and covered in by means of the plow. No. 3 was treated in the same manner, with this difference, that the hoe was used instead of the plow. The same quantity of dung was carried to No. 4, and allowed to remain spread for three weeks on the soil before being covered in by the hoe. On the 10th of October, the four lots subjected to experiment were sown with about 95 pints of rye seed each. The following are the total results of the crop of each lot, grain and straw included:

No. 1 produced558 lbs | No. 3 produced818 lbs.

No. 1 produced583 lbs | No. 3 produced818 lbs, No. 2770 " | No. 4 "930 " The writer very justly remarks, that a single experiment should not be considered conclusive, but that it is sufficiently striking to warrant a repetition of it on a larger scale.—Oho Valley Farmer.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Light er, for sale by [828]&b] C. HAGAN & CO. MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [828 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the auther of the Lamp-Ligh er, for sale by [s28]&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME—This new and delightful perfume for sale by W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Empress left New Orleans Monday, January 18, at 5 o'clock P. M. In port for Louisville, steamer Uncle Sam. Met steamers Republic and Twichell first night out on the coast. 19th—met D. R. Carroll at Placquemine; Baltic at Bayou Sara; Diana at Widow Graham's bar; passed Gulnare at Natchez. 20th met Fairchild at Diamond island 21st-met Queen of the West at Island 76; Woodford at Island 74; David White at Island 64. 22d-met Fanny Bullitt in Walnut bend; R. J. Ward at Island 35; passed J. K. Bell at Island 34. 23dmet H. D. Newcomb at Cottonwood bar. 24th-met John Briggs at Uniontown; James Montgomery below Henderson; Pacific at Henderson.

MEMORANDA -Steamer Southerner left Memphis Friday, Jan. 22, at 5 o'clock P. M. Met R. J. Ward at Devil's Elbow; passed J. H. Lecas, running on one wheel, at Island No. 10; met Moses McLellon at Fletcher's landing; passed E. M. Beckwith at Pecan point; met J. Briggs at Uniontown; Chancellor at Slim island; James Montgomery at Mt. Vernon; Pacific at Long landing; passed Prairie Rose below Leavenworth; met Fort Wayne at Branden-

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JANUARY 25. ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. W. A. Eaves, Henderson, Diamond, Evansville, Sciota, Evansville, Delta, N. O. Empress, N. O. Fort Wayne, Cin. Southerner, Memphis. Emma Dean, Carr.

DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Fort Wayne, N. O. W. A. Eaves, Henderson.

Per Empress from New Orleans—69 dry hides, Nock, W & Co; 304 bbls sugar, 100 bbls noduses, A Buchanan; 101 bales cottou. W H Sparke; 10 hhds sugar, Allen; 75 sks co-fee, Moore, Murray & Haden; 44 bbls molasses, Robards; 32 hhds sugar, Cin; sdrs, order.

Dengs sagar, Cin; sars, order.

Per Telegraph from Cincinnati—5 bbls oil, Taylor; 30 bxs tin, Morris; 10 colis rope, Garder; 150 bxs candies, Haibert; 42 bbls whisky, Armstrong; sdrs, order.

Per Great Wes ern from New Orleans—10 csks soda ash, Davis; sdrs, order.

Per Scotia No. 2 from Pomeroy-2,400 bbls salt, order. Per Flathoat from Ironton—150 tons pig iron, order. Per Southerner from Memphis—4 pkgs, order; discharged 184 bales cotton at Cannelton; 79 do do, 2 bxs mdse, re-

shipment.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—156 bbls whisky, Root:
76 do do., Jones; 81 bags meals, 13 bbls apples, Clifford; 48
do do., Works; 50 bags meal, Snyder; 3 hhds tobacco, warehouse; 50 bbls lime, Rucker; 18 bbls apples, 21 casks beer,
lot butter, eggs, and moveables, consignees.

Per Dismond from Owensboro—7 bags flaxseed, Miller,
W & Co; 72 bxs tobacco, Levy, Bloom & Co; 24 bbls flour,
M Cotter; 2 hhds tobacco, Spratt & Harper; 15 bbls sand,
Duckwall; 150 sacks corn, 15 bbls sacks, Deitz; sdrs, order.

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices.
o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New Books.

WAVERLY Novels—The Bride of Lammermoor— Household edition. 2 vols. Price \$150. Alexander Smith's City Poems. Price 65c. Fredley's Legal Advisor. Price \$125. o13 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed an Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Josep Ray, M. D. 'Price 75c. 093& CRUMP.& WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO..

No.507 Main st. RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 567 Main st.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1858 received and for sale by G. HAGAN & CO., o7 j&b No. 507 Main st.

Nevr Books.

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith." \$125.
Well Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Colored illustrations. 75c.
Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales Colored illustrations. 75c.
CRUMP & WELSH, 66 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, Architecture, and Natural Resources, Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price \$2.

CRUMP & WELSH 64 Fourth st., near Market.

A LBUMS—A large assortment handsome styles at very CRUMP & WELSH, o5 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

NEW GOODS IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., *Just received by

C. DUWALL & CO., MAIN STREET.

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in recept of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock. f all to our new stock.

We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and
ndisna.
C. DUVALL & CO.

651&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Indiana. A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo. §2.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. Knight. §125.

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